The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1870. NUMBER 307.

WASHINGTON.

Work in the House Yesterday on the Tariff Bill.

The Remaining Paragraphs on Iron Stricken Out.

The Cutting Down Process Continued on the Steel Items.

Outline of Jenckes' Civil Service Bill.

Combination Between the Friends of the Northern and Southern Pacific Railroads.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—This was a bad day for the high tariff men and the Ways and Means Committee. About four hours were spent on the consideration of the "iron" schedule, which stands at 3 cents per pound, as they fixed it. The duty on cast-steel is reduced from 10 cents to 8. Twenty per pound, with an additional 10 per cent ad valorem on certain forms. The committee recommended a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem, but the House, on Mr. Kelley's motion, by 11 majority, cut it down to 25 cents. This defeat of the committee is serious to them, as on pig iron and railroad iron, the rate of 9 cents per pound, and 45 cents per pound, is fixed by law. Mr. Kelley moved to strike out the words "or other," in a pottery, and the House rejected this to by a majority of 1. Mr. Kelley moved to strike out the words "or other articles of metal," and the House rejected this

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1870.

GENERAL GARFIELD'S FUNDING BILL.

The "bill to increase banking facilities" reported by Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, proposes some good and some evil, and like any bill proposing either good or evil, will not be likely to be effectively acted upon by the present Congress. Progress in the management of financial questions can only be expected where some one efficient financial leader is at the head of the Treasury, or of the Committee of the Ways and Means of the House, or Finance in the Senate, in whom Congress has confidence, and whose recommendations are not mere ad to further confidence. So long as our Secretary of the Treasury is engaged in warring against the credit of the government by trying to force its creditors to take a lower rate of interest than was promised to them, we can look for no leadership in that quarter. And, so long as the votes of Congress are divided between four or five leaders and policies, the least mischievous thing we can do is, perhaps, to do nothing, though there are some things that greatly need doing.

Mr. Garfield proposes, first, to issue $30,000,000 more National Bank currency, redeemable, like the present, in greenbacks, to those States and Territories which have heretofore issued less than their proportion of notes, and to purchase and cancel at par cent certificates to an amount equal to the amount of bank notes issued, so long as any 3 per cents are outstanding, and when they are all retired, then to redeem and cancel United States notes (greenbacks) to a further amount equal to 90 per cent of the bank currency issued. So much is very good. Then the bill attempts the same blunder which condemned the Funding bill, viz.: To force the National Banks to take a 4½ per cent bond, buying it either at par with gold, or giving a 6 per cent bond in exchange for it at par, under the threat, that if any bank fails to forfeit 25 per cent of its capital in this manner within one year, it is right to issue notes for circulation, shall cease, and its circulating notes, therefore issued, shall be called in and cancelled. There are two reasons why such a provision should be spurned by Congress, as an attack on the good faith and honor of the government. These are: first, that it violates the Constitution of the United States, by taking private property for public use without due compensation. The bonds held by the banks are their private property, as completely as their desks and office furniture. They are now worth 97 in gold, while 4½ per cent bond would be worth one-fourth less or 72. If the bank capital of $400,000,000 would be called upon, in effect, to contribute $25,000 to the payment of the national debt. This is certainly taking private property for a public use, and utterly without compensation.

But, if the right of issuing circulating notes is a sufficient compensation for the confiscation of a fourth of the capital on which they are issued. Banking must be done at a pretty high charge for the use of the money, if the profits are expected to be sufficient to pay for sinking the entire capital invested once every four years! But the right to issue circulating notes has already been sold by the government to the banks for twenty years. Until that term runs out, the government is morally bound by the terms of the National Banking law of June 3, 1864, which provides that the National Banking associations may continue, under certain conditions, for twenty years from the time they were authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence the business of banking under national instead of State law, *i. e.*, of issuing these very circulating notes. What the government now proposes to charge the banks a fourth of their whole capital for, it has already sold them.

This forms the second objection to the passage of this ordinance of robbery, viz: that what the government proposes to compel the banks to buy, at a cost of one-fourth their capital, is already theirs. If our State banks, Bankers and Sojaners are determined to swell the ranks of the repudiators, why follow they at so respectful a distance behind Brick Pomeroy and the Hon. Mudgen? Why repudiate 25 per cent of the principal of a bond, when it involves no additional infamy, and saves 75 per cent in cash to the tax-payers, to repudiate the whole? We are astounded that gentlemen who profess some attachment to the party whose existence is to defend the honor and maintain the credit of the government, should not see that every plan to cheat or coerce the public creditor is an assault on the national credit, an entering wedge to repudiation, and a disgrace to the Republican party, whose platform is directly opposed to them.

As a means of providing a well-secured currency, such plans are as delusive as they are as means to reduce the rates of interest on the public debt. They jeopardize the currency as surely as they impair our credit and raise our rate of interest. The object of allowing any banks to furnish a currency at all is, not money for the profit of the banks or the government, but for that of the people. All that government has to do is to secure the redeemability of the notes issued. But when the power to issue the notes is given to the banks, as a further inducement to buy the bonds, it is not the redeemability of the notes issued, but the profit on the circulation, which is sought. Hence the

MAN IT.

ACCIDENTS.

THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

WORLD'S FAIRS.

THE LAW COURTS.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

THE POLICE COURTS.

COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

REAL ESTATE.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WHEELS, AXLES, &c. FOR THE CHICAGO MARKET.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MEDICAL CARDS.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

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Medical treatment has been revolutionized, and at last the discovery of a true tonic and RENOVATOR, that does RESTORATION IN EVERY CASE OF DEBILITY, the introduction of PLANTATION BITTERS, proves it. Only with pure St. Croix Rum and the world to this great fact. The ingredients embodied in this great tonic and renovator is manifested in the work it is supposed to do. If the appetite has failing, dyspepsia, biliousness, neuralgia, rheumatism, or impurities of the blood, if the nerves are relaxed, the brain is exhausted and nervous, a few days' use of this great invigorant will be found to be all that is required. Ladies, they are peculiarly suited to your delicate constitutions, and will bring the roses to your cheeks. Clergymen, lawyers, editors, and all those whose extraordinary exertions of mind and body require a healthful stimulant to aid nature, will find it just what they need. Nurses, as preventives against contagious diseases, should not be without it. The weakest or feeblest system will be strengthened and invigorated by its use. Sold by all Druggists.

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SCALES.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A Law Point—Improvement of Buildings—Evening Schools.

Changes in Text Books—Third Avenue Primary.

Mr. Dennison and the School Fund.

The Board of Education held a regular meeting last evening, President Briggs in the chair. There were also present Inspectors Wentworth, Clark, Stewart, Carter, King, Wade, Tulp, Mosher, Moore, Runyan, Moserve, Schintz, Hambleton, Wesache, and Hodon.

LIBRARIAN OF THE MEETING.

Inspector Wade wanted to know of the members who were going out were entitled to seats that night, as the law provided for the election by the Common Council, after the first Monday in May, of School Inspectors, in place of those whose terms expired. Their time was up on and after Monday in May. He thought they had no right to be there.

Inspector Wentworth thought it was a question of grammar, and would submit the matter to the properly constitue the word "their" in the law. He moved that the Secretary be instructed to report the opinion of the Judiciary Committee to the next meeting.

Inspector Runyan expressed his intention of retaining place until his successor was elected and had been sworn in.

Inspector Clark said they had a quorum without appropriating Wade.

Inspector Wade had no particular objection to the company of the gentleman, but was a question of law, not he would like to have it settled.

Inspector Stewart withdrew his motion.

PORTRAIT OFFERED.

Fernando Joseph, of Chicago, communicated, offering a portrait of his father, William Joseph, to be hung up in the Jones School.

Inspector Runyan accepted, and the Chairman and Inspectors King and Carter were appointed to confer with Mr. Joseph as to the disposition of the picture.

GOING TO EUROPE.

Inspector Hambleton was granted leave of absence to go to Europe.

IMPROVEMENTS IN BUILDING.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds recommended that fifty loads of cinders be put in the yard of the Haven School by the Board of Public Works.

It was concurred in.

THE NEW AVENUE PRIMARY SCHOOL.

The same committee recommended that lighting rods be put up several schools.

It was concurred in.

THIRD AVENUE PRIMARY SCHOOL.

The same committee reported that two rooms had been fitted up in the Third Avenue School for the accommodation of the Primary Department, and recommended that the Primary Department of the school would be opened at the beginning of the next, on Monday next.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

FENCES AND OUTBUILDINGS.

The same committee reported that out-buildings and fences be put up at the Forest Avenue and Lafayette Place Schools.

The recommendation was adopted.

TEXT BOOKS.

The same committee recommended that the Board of Public Works be requested to procure 4,000 yards of filling for the use of the Vedder School-house, and that it be necessary to preserve the boundaries of the building.

The report was adopted.

PAINTING FENCES.

The same committee recommended that the fences around the Foster, Moserve Moore and Franklin Street Schools be painted.

The report was adopted.

MUSONIC STREET PRIMARY.

The same committee asked for 150 yards of filling for the Musonic Street Primary School, and for the erection of fences and outbuildings.

It was granted.

FINANCE.

The Auditing and Finance Committee reported this they had audited bills for April amounting to $6,016.66. The items were for carpenter, blacksmith, plumbing, fencing, and other work; also, for rent and repairs.

There was a bill of $68.85 from Mr. J. Y. Scammon for rent of the store and premises corner Kankakee avenue and Thirty-second street.

The Committee also reported that they had refused to pay the money while in doubt as to how much in the school fund it should be invested in other than county paper, in consequence of his defalcation. They would see no way for him to pay it back. He intend to strike at the Board of Education, and that the Judiciary Committee communicate with the Corporation Counsel for his defalcation. Mr. Scammon had not been present.

The question was divided. The vote striking out the last was as follows:

YEAS—Inspectors Wentworth, King, Bonfield, Hosier, Stewart, Hambleton, Wade, Tulp, Mosher, Moore, Runyan, Moserve, Schintz, Hodon, Briggs—17.

NAYS—Inspectors Carter, Yates, Tobin, Stone, Meyer, Rosenthal, Hodgkins, Clark—8.

So the second part of the amendment was passed.

The remaining bills were ordered paid.

FINANCE.

The Finance Committee recommended that the Comptroller be authorized to issue $50,000 in the general tax levy, for the support of evening schools.

It was concurred in unanimously.

TEXT BOOKS.

Inspector Stewart moved that the report of the Committee on Text Books, already published, be taken up now.

It was so agreed to.

Inspector Stewart moved that the part of the report recommending the adoption of Sanders' Union Readers be stricken out.

Inspector Bonfield moved to refer the drawing question to the Committee on Course of Instruction, to report to be made to-day.

It was so referred.

Inspector Stewart moved to lay the remainder of the report on the table.

Inspector Runyan seconded by the following vote.

YEAS—Inspectors Runyan, Wentworth, Moserve, Moore, Tulp, Wade, Wentworth Carter, King, Bonfield, Hosier, Stewart, Hambleton, Mosher, Schintz, Hodon, Briggs, Rosenthal, Hodgkins, Clark—17.

NAYS—None.

Inspector Macalister moved to substitute Peabody's Reading Charts for Sanders'.

The motion prevailed—18 to 8.

Wentz's Natural History was adopted by a unanimous vote.

BRIDGE HOUSE.

Inspector Bonfield said the main reason why the committee recommended a change of reading books was because by so doing the children would be taught a political and religious bias, and the committee considered it would be better to shoot the first man in the country. He further stated that the change would not cost the children anything, as the old books could be sold to the dealers for one-half cost. He moved to substitute Sanders' Union Readers for Peabody's Charts.

Inspector Schintz moved, as a substitute, that the Committee on Text Books be instructed to provided an exchange of books could be made in the schools in favor of the Sanders' Readers.

The substitute was adopted by the following vote.

YEAS—Inspectors Wentworth, Carter, King, Bonfield, Hosier, Stewart, Hambleton, Wade, Tulp, Moserve, Moore, Runyan, Schintz, Hodon, Briggs—16.

NAYS—Inspectors Rosenthal, Hodgkins, Clark—3.

The motion, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

The committee were permitted to withdraw their recommendation for 1,000 copies of Guyot's Geography for Mitchell's Primary Geography.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Inspector Macalister moved to substitute Thomson's Spelling books for Pagson, Dunton & Scribner's.

The motion prevailed.

Inspector Runyan moved to postpone the consideration of the Rolled for the Seventh. It was so ordered.

The board adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Fall of a Building—Five Men Injured.

About two or three weeks ago workmen commenced the erection of a two-story frame structure on the lot fronting Randolph street, just west of Aberdeen. It was to front on Randolph street 40 feet by 100, and extended back to an alley, two stories high in front, and, owing to the grade, three stories high in the rear. The materials used in the construction were very light, the floor joists being laid two feet apart, and the lath and plaster of the thinnest kind. The frame-work was up in a few days, and the roof was put on. Yesterday workmen began to cover it with a coating of tarred paper and gravel. The roof was nearly finished, when, about 4 o'clock, the entire rear wall fell outward. George McGurren, a carpenter, was on the roof at the time, and was thrown to the ground, a distance of about 30 feet. He received a gash on the head about three inches long, and also received a severe cut on the left leg. Another carpenter, named Hamilton, received a severe cut on the head, and was otherwise bruised. A Swede, whose name could not be learned, was also injured, but not seriously. The other three were badly bruised, but were able to walk away. Physicians in the neighborhood were summoned, and dressed the wounds of the sufferers, who were conveyed to their homes. Some time after the accident occurred, the rear wall was taken out from under the boards on which it had been resting, and the roof, being left, fell with a crash. It is said there was a defective brick pier in the basement, which caused the fall, as the first wall fell outward in the direction of the pier. The building was not well calculated to stand, even if the pier had been sound, as the lumber was too light and the lath too thick.

Fires for April.

The Secretary of Whipple's Insurance and Mercantile Detective Union reports for April, 1870: Now, 19 and 21 Ladder street, has furnished us with the following record of fires in the city for the month of April: During the month there were forty-five alarms from fifty-one of which was false; sixteen still alarms—making a total of sixty-one. The causes were as follows: Overheated flues, 1; carelessness, 11; supposed incendiarism, 4; children, 4; unknown, 2; spontaneous combustion, 3; defective chimneys, 4; false alarm, 1.

Fires.	Insurance.
Dwellings	$62,150
Wood Division	18,000
North Division	5,400
Total	$85,550

Fashionable Wedding.

A fashionable wedding took place last evening at the Ninth Presbyterian Church, between Mr. Kingsley and Charles A. Cleaver being the happy principals. Rev. Dr. Goodwin officiated, and after making the occasion attractive to all, and, at the same time, impressive, a reception was tendered to an immense concourse of ladies and gentlemen, friends of the parties. The officiating clergyman, who married the couple, was also the friend of the father of the bride. The bridal procession marched into the church to the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding processions. The bridesmaids were Misses Kitty Sibley, Celia Sibley, Mary Sibley, and Mary Hall; the groomsmen were C. E. Dickinson, W. A. Reed, Charles Cleaver and Mr. Goodwin. Miss Kitty Scoville, James Springer, W. R. Hoot, and W. H. Cleaver.

The bridal presents were both numerous and costly, and embraced almost a set of pearl jewelry for the groom, a gold watch and chain from the groomsmen, a diamond pin from the ushers, and presents from friends in great profusion. The happy pair left Chicago last night for Europe, via the Michigan Central.

The Richmond Disaster.

We gladly publish the following appeal to the sympathy of our fellow-citizens, and trust that it may be responded to by them:

In view of the terrible calamity which recently occurred at Richmond, Va., and the urgent necessity for immediate pecuniary assistance for the sufferers, I respectfully request that a collection, in aid of that city, I would appeal to the citizens of Chicago, that they may manifest their sympathy for the unfortunate people by liberal contributions. Such donations will be gladly acknowledged and promptly forwarded.

S. T. 9 and 11 Randolph street.

The Peasantry in Central.

The fast New York train, which leaves Chicago at 10 o'clock in the morning, and reaches New York via the Pennsylvania Central Railroad from Pittsburg to Altoona, and the other at Harrisburg. On Monday they will start from Chicago and Pittsburg, 311 miles, without a stop, the entire distance. The principal stops will be at Crestline, Pittsburg, Altoona, and Harrisburg, 121